

U.S. Department of Labor
Mine Safety and Health Administration
Technical Support
Approval and Certification Center
Division of Electrical Safety

Remote Control Fatal Accident Analysis Report

Of

Victim's Physical Location With Respect to the Mining Machine

November 5, 2003

Prepared By:
Jerry Dransite, Electrical Engineer
Chad Huntley, Electrical Engineer

Remote Control Fatal Accident Analysis Report

Victim's Physical Location With Respect to the Mining Machine

Scope

An analysis was made of the twenty one (21) remote control-related fatal accidents that have occurred since December 1988. The analysis does not include roof fall fatalities. The analysis identified the work function being performed, whether or not the victim was the operator of the machine, and the physical location of the victim with respect to the machine. This report consists of a short summary of the 21 accidents, conclusions, and Figure 1, which summarizes the analysis and shows the physical location of the victims with respect to the mining machine.

Accident Summary

1. *Pontiki Coal Corp*, Pilgrim, Martin Co., KY, 12/12/88 - The operator was pinched between the right rear corner of the machine and the rib while tramming a continuous miner. There were no eyewitnesses to the accident and no safety features on the remote control could be identified as a factor in this accident.
2. *Bullion Hollow Mining*, Pardee, Wise Co., VA, 2/1/90 - The operator was pinched between the right rear corner of the machine and the rib while tramming the continuous miner with the remote controller placed on top of the machine. The miner operator was operating the miner while walking beside the machine with the remote control placed on top of the machine.
3. *Pilot Butte Mining*, Reliance, Sweetwater Co., WY, 3/29/90 - The operator was pinched between the right rear corner of the machine and the rib while tramming the continuous miner. The roof control plan required operation outside of pinch points so no portion of the body was exposed to sudden movement. Safety features on the remote control were not a factor in this accident because the remote control was pinned against the victim and also because of the speed of the accident. It is also believed that the machine would have slid down the slope enough to pin the operator even if stopped by the remote control.
4. *Bandmill Coal Corp*, Hutchinson, Logan Co., WV, 9/25/91 - The operator was pinned between the boom and rib on the right side of the continuous miner while tramming. The roof control plan required operation from the machine cab during tramming, which was not being followed. Safety features on the remote control (remote shutdown switch) were not factors in this accident due to the speed of the accident. An eyewitness indicated the boom pinned the victim's head against the rib allowing no time for him to react.
5. *Quemahoning Collieries*, Hooversville, Somerset Co., PA, 7/19/93 - The operator

was pinched between the cutterhead and rib on the right side of the continuous miner while performing maintenance. The remote controller had a missing antenna and the receiver had a damaged wire which resulted in decreased transmission distance. The miner operator was positioned at a pinch point during maintenance of the machine. Also, the machine was not maintained in permissible condition since the remote control system would not work from a safe distance from the machine.

6. *Penn Run Mining*, Penn Run, Indiana Co., PA, 11/5/93 - A maintenance person was caught in the rotating cutterhead of a continuous miner while performing maintenance. The victim was laying on top of the cutter head to grease a foot shaft bearing while another maintenance person was performing maintenance on the remote controller at the same time. The machine was energized during this maintenance. No design aspects of the remote control system were a factor in this accident since the operator intended to start the machine without verifying the maintenance partner's position.
7. *Red Creek Mining*, Shelbiana, Pike Co., KY, 12/27/93 - The operator was crushed between the boom and the rib on the right side of the continuous miner while tramming. The roof control plan required during place changing that all persons involved in the move shall be positioned in an area outby the tail (boom) of the miner at all times while the miner is being trammed. The miner operator was positioned at a pinch point during tramming of the machine, which was documented as having occurred before, and was a violation of the approved roof control plan.
8. *White Oak Mining*, Scofield, Carbon Co., UT, 3/24/95 - An operator's helper was crushed between the boom and the rib on the right side of the continuous mining machine while it was being trammed. The miner operator lost sight of the helper and the miner helper was positioned at a pinch point against the rib when the machine was being moved.
9. *Daniels Branch Mining*, Hampden, Mingo Co., WV, 4/18/95 - A maintenance person was pinched between the boom and the roof as the conveyor chain pushed him toward the roof during maintenance. A short-circuit in the remote controller caused cross activation of switch functions and unexpected movement. Maintenance was being performed on a machine while the machine was energized. The victim was laying on the machine conveyor while another worker was operating the remote control to check for hydraulic fluid leaks.
10. *Little Otter Mining*, Itmann, Wyoming Co., WV, 10/21/96 - The operator was pinched between the right rear corner of the continuous mining machine and the rib as a cable fell across the remote controller which had the mechanical tram interlock safety devices taped and bypassed. He was positioned within the turning radius of the machine. He was also attempting to lift the continuous

miner trailing cable while operating the machine remotely with the tram interlocks taped and bypassed.

11. *Eighty Four Mining Co., Eighty Four, Washington, Co., PA, 3/28/97* - The operator was pinched between the left rear corner of the continuous mining machine and the rib while viewing a diagnostic panel for maintenance purposes. Although this machine had an operator's compartment, the foot switch necessary to operate the continuous miner was disconnected. Since the manual controls could not be used to free the victim, this may have been a factor in the severity of the injury. It is not known if the nature of the tramming problem on the machine would have prevented manual operation. The workers placed themselves in a pinch point location next to a machine known to have tram problems.
12. *Golden Chance Mining, No. 3 Mine, Gilbert, Mingo Co., WV, 7/26/99* - The operator's helper was pinched between the conveyor boom and the roof as he was handling the trailing cable while the continuous miner was being trammed. The operator lost sight of the helper, while the helper was too close to the machine. The approved roof control plan required that while operating the continuous-mining machine, the continuous-mining machine operator shall assure that all persons are in a safe location.
13. *Leeco Coal Company, No. 74 Mine, Slemp, Perry County, KY, 1/21/00* - The maintenance person operating the continuous miner came in contact with the rotating cutterhead while changing bits. The operator was too close to the cutter head without having the machine de-energized. No "faults" were found on the machine or remote control system that would have contributed to the accident, although a non-permissible jumper was installed that bypassed the safe pump startup sequence.
14. *Buchanan Production Co. Mine No. 2, Grundy, Buchanan Co., VA, 5/12/00* - The operator was pinched between the right rear corner of the continuous mining machine by the trailing cable support bracket and the rib while tramming the machine. They were within the turning radius of the machine. One was almost struck by the boom, and the other was crushed against the rib. The approved roof control plan for this mine indicated that "At anytime the continuous mining machine is being trammed by remote control, the continuous mining machine operator and all other persons must be outside of the machine's turning radius and away from pinch points created by either the continuous mining machine and/or other equipment."
15. *Manalapan Mine No. 16, Highsplint, Harlan County, KY, 8/15/00* - The operator and his helper were both pinched between the right rear corner of the continuous mining machine and the rib while tramming to a new section. The helper was moving the trailing cable and did not receive fatal injuries. Both the operator and the helper were within the machine's turning radius while the machine was being

trammed from one section to another. The approved roof control plan for this mine indicated that “the continuous mining machine operator and all other persons must be outside of the machine’s turning radius and away from the pinch points.”

16. *Pine Ridge, White Branch Mine*, Gordon, Boone Co., WV, 4/12/01 - A remote controlled continuous mining machine operator was pinned between the conveyor boom and the rib when the cutter head of his machine, which was partially into a crosscut intersection, was struck by another continuous miner cutter head as it was being trammed forward. The impact caused the struck machine to pivot and the conveyor boom pinned the victim. The victim was positioning the trailing cable along the right side of the machine in preparation for moving it when the accident occurred. The victim’s machine pump was turned on, but the machine was not in motion.
17. *Gibson County Coal, Gibson Mine*, Princeton, Gibson Co., IN, 11/21/01 - A continuous mining machine operator received fatal crushing injuries when he came in contact with the machine’s cutter head and the coal rib. The victim had completed mining in a crosscut and was tramping the machine from one entry to another, at the time of the accident. He was located within the machine’s turning radius.
18. *Massey Energy, Rockhouse Energy No. 1 Mine*, Sidney, Pike Co., KY, 3/22/02 - A section foreman operating a continuous mining machine was fatally injured when his head was pinned between the conveyor boom and rib while tramping the machine in reverse. He was located on the right side of the machine and had one trailing cable strap hooked on the conveyor boom at the time of the accident with the boom located all the way toward the rib on the right. The miner operator was positioned at a pinch point during tramping of the machine, which was a violation of the approved roof control plan.
19. *Titan Mining, Laurel Fork Deep Mine*, Eskdale, Kanawha County, WV, 8/12/02 - The head of the operator’s helper was caught between the conveyor boom tip and the roof as he was handling the trailing cable while the continuous miner was being trammed forward to the surface for repairs. The front of the machine dropped over a 8” to 10” ledge in the mine floor causing the conveyor boom to strike the roof. The operator lost sight of the helper, while the helper was too close to the machine.
20. *Freeman United Coal, Crown III Mine*, Farmersville, Macoupin Co., IL, 4/15/03 – The operator was pinned between the left rear of a continuous mining machine and the left rib while positioned behind the ventilation line curtain and tramping the machine in reverse to clean up the left side of the cut. The miner operator was positioned at a pinch point during tramping of the machine, and was tramping the machine from behind the line curtain without having the machine in

full view.

21. *Paramont Coal Company, VICC No. 7 Mine, Coeburn, Wise Co., VA, 10/22/03* – A continuous mining machine operator was fatally injured when he was pinned between the right side cutter boom and the rib of the outby coal pillar. The operator was tramming the machine forward for an end-cut while second mining a coal pillar when the machine pivoted to the right, pinning him. The miner operator was positioned at a pinch point during tramming of the machine.

Conclusions

A study of the accident summaries resulted in the following summary conclusions as to how and where the accidents occurred:

1. All of the fatal accidents involved a remote controlled continuous mining machine.
2. Trimming the machine to a new location was the most dangerous work function (16 out of 21 fatalities).
3. Performing maintenance was the second most dangerous work function (5 out of 21 fatalities).
4. The majority of the fatalities occurred while trimming or performing maintenance, and only one during the actual mining process.
5. The machine operator was most at risk (16 out of 21 fatalities).
6. Most pinning and crushing accidents occurred on the right rear side of the machine (11 out of 21) with six fatalities involving the right rear machine corner and five involving the conveyor boom. The one operator fatality occurring at the left rear machine corner was with a machine designed for left side operation.
7. Of the five fatalities involving the cutter head, three occurred while performing maintenance and two while trimming.

The accident analysis shows that poor work practices were contributing factors in all of the accidents. This confirms the importance of establishing good work practices, providing periodic training to emphasize the importance of following good work practices, and the need for followup checks to ensure they are being followed by mine personnel.

The high incidence of poor work practices in the fatal accidents also highlights the dangers associated with the psychological detachment from the machine and complacency that develops in the minds of the operators with the use of remote control technology. Because of these factors, established work practices and training alone are not sufficient to prevent the type of accidents that have occurred.

Technology has advanced and allowed new design safety features and design approaches that may protect the operating personnel even when safe work practices are not followed. One of these safety features, that may have merit in preventing the type of accidents that have occurred, is personnel proximity protection. This feature provides automatic proximity detection and machine shutdown to protect personnel from being run over, crushed or pinned when they are inadvertently positioned in a hazardous area in close proximity to the machine. It is estimated that the use of proximity protection with machine shutdown could have been a preventative factor in 18 of the 21 fatal accidents (except 6, 9, and 16) analyzed above. The technology for personnel proximity protection currently exists and its development and use on remote controlled mining machinery needs to be pursued.

Location of Remote Control Victims With Respect to Machine

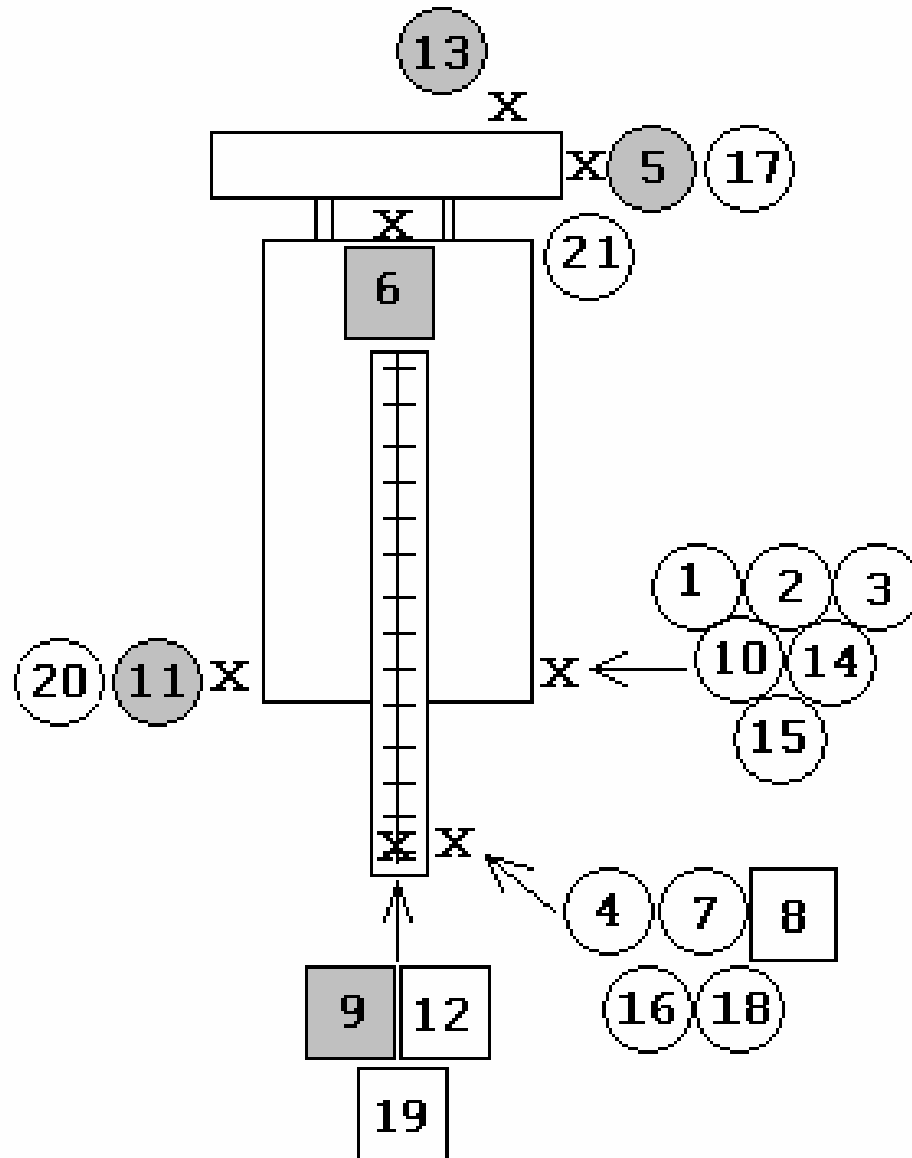


Figure 1

Note: Numbers refer to the number of the accident in the Accident Summary of this analysis. The "X" indicates general location of fatality. Accidents 4, 7, 8, 12, 16, 18 and 19 were a result of tramping, not a result of moving the boom. Gray background indicates accidents that occurred while performing maintenance. All accidents with white background occurred while tramping the machine. The square around numbers indicates the victim was not operating the machine, and circled numbers indicate the victim was operating the machine (person in possession of remote control at time of the accident).